



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

- PUBLICATION OF LIBEL BY DICTATION TO STENOGRAPHER. *Anon.* Taking an adverse view. 8 L. Notes 467.
- PUBLIC REGULATION OF QUASI-PUBLIC CORPORATIONS. *Henry H. Ingersoll.* Showing that reasonable control of such corporations is legal and proper, and contrasting the Dartmouth College case with *Munn v. Illinois*. 14 Yale L. J. 255.
- REAL PROPERTY LAW IN NEW ZEALAND. *T. F. Martin.* Giving details of statutory provisions to simplify the cumbersome common law of England as to conveying. 2 Commonwealth L. Rev. 49.
- REMOVAL OF PUBLIC OFFICERS FROM OFFICE FOR CAUSE. II. *Alonzo H. Tuttle.* 3 Mich. L. Rev. 341.
- RESORT TO THE JUDICIARY TO PRESERVE THE PURITY OF ELECTIONS. *William E. Hutton.* Discussing a recent Colorado case and the extraordinary jurisdiction over elections assumed by the Supreme Court of that state. 18 Green Bag 159.
- RES JUDICATA BETWEEN CO-DEFENDANTS. *K. S. Ramaswami Sastri.* Discussing and classifying the decisions upon the subject. 3 Madras Leg. Comp. 95.
- "RHAPSODY OF ANTIQUATED LAW, A." *Margaret Center Klingelsmith.* An appreciation of Mr. Maitland's recent edition of the Year Books. 52 Am. L. Reg. 755.
- SEVERAL MODES OF INSTITUTING CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS IN PENNSYLVANIA. *John C. Bell.* 61 Leg. Int. 529.
- SOVEREIGN LITIGANTS. *Albert W. Gaines.* A collection of cases showing that sovereigns may sue in foreign courts but cannot be sued unless they submit to jurisdiction. 13 Am. Law. 54.
- STATE PROTECTION OF SUBJECTS ABROAD. *F. B. Brook.* Discussing the extent to which it should be afforded and the means by which it may be enforced. 30 Law Mag. & Rev. 157.
- THE EXPANSION OF CONSTITUTIONAL POWERS BY INTERPRETATION. *Paul Fuller.* 5 Columbia L. Rev. 193.
- TORT LIABILITY FOR MENTAL DISTURBANCE AND NERVOUS SHOCK. *Francis M. Burdick.* 5 Columbia L. Rev. 179.
- TRANSFER OF INTERESTS IN ASSOCIATIONS, THE. I. TRANSFER OF A PARTNER'S SHARE. *George Wharton Pepper.* A résumé of the laws governing the transfer of interests in partnerships and shares in corporations. 52 Am. L. Reg. 738.
- UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, THE. *John A. Fairlie.* Describing the organization and duties of the Department. 3 Mich. L. Rev. 352.
- WIFE TESTIFYING AGAINST HUSBAND'S PARAMOUR IN ADULTERY CASES. *Edward W. Faith.* Collection of authorities and discussion of principles on which the incompetency of husband and wife to testify against each other is based. 60 Cent. L. J. 164.
- WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN WAR. *Theodore Salisbury Woolsey.* 14 Yale L. J. 247. See *supra*.

II. BOOK REVIEWS.

THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE SELDEN SOCIETY. Vol. XIX. For the year 1904. Year Books of Edward II., Vol. II., 2 & 3 Edward II., A.D. 1308-9 and 1309-10. Edited by F. W. Maitland. London: Bernard Quaritch. 1904. pp. xix, 244. 4to.

The appearance of a second volume of Professor Maitland's Year Books of Edward II. is a welcome supplementary volume of the Selden Society's publications for the year 1904. The Society goes beyond its promise in the speed with which the Year Books are issued, and it is to be hoped that this generosity may be continued.

We turn as always to the introduction for wise and witty comment on the matter contained in the text. In this introduction Professor Maitland points out again the gradual way in which the present system of law reporting was evolved. He makes it quite clear that the first reports were scattered notes of cases taken by some apprentice who happened to be interested in a particular case, and that later collections of such notes were made for purposes of study, and that the regular reporting of the transactions in the court came later. One of the manuscripts which are described appears to be an interesting early example of a collection of cases made for the purpose of instruction in law by the inductive method.

The cases were arranged in a logical order under the proper title, and apparently were discussed by the younger apprentices in much the same way that the cases collected for them are now discussed by students in our own schools. After reporting one case, the writer of the manuscript goes on to describe the discussion of the case "in the Crib." Richard de Aldirbury and John Trevanion are named as engaging in the discussion. They were young apprentices at law, not yet engaged in the actual argument of cases at bar, but they were busy counsel several years later, and both of them judges of the Common Pleas about 6 or 7 Edward III.

We already knew that the case system was commended by Coke, but we are glad to learn that it was an accepted method of instruction in the time of Bereford and Spigurnel.

This volume gives added proof of the insufficiency of the manuscript from which Maynard's Year Book was printed; for not only did his manuscript contain only about one-third of the cases found in other manuscripts for this period, but the cases which it did contain were imperfectly reported. From the other manuscripts and from the record Professor Maitland is able to correct Maynard's errors, and to add many interesting decisions. Most of the cases, of course, turn on obsolete questions of land law; but there is a considerable number, particularly among the new cases, of much historical interest, as well as some practical value. For instance, in one of the new cases the plaintiff brought an action of debt for the penalty of a bond; the defendant pleaded that he had tendered performance, and again tendered it in court. The court said: "With what equity can you demand this penalty? Were you to remain asking for our judgment, you would not come by your debt these seven years; for a judgment of the law is not to be given in that sort of way." Professor Maitland points this out as an early example of equitable action. If we could have reports of all the cases during the thirteenth century, we should probably find that the King's court exercised much greater equitable power anciently than it did after the Chancellor began to usurp judicial functions. Glanville states with great precision that King Henry enjoined the judges of his new court to temper the law with equity; and it is very clear that the common law was evolved from the older administrative law of the Normans and the folk-law of the popular courts by tempering their rigor with equity. At the time of Edward II. the original equitable impulse was still felt. In another new case, which was a writ of trespass for disturbance of the market, the judgment, as we learn from the record, included an injunction against future disturbance. Doubtless Professor Maitland is right in suggesting that this was made merely to have the effect of stopping the defendants from raising the same question over again.

May Professor Maitland long be spared to send us an annual volume such as this.

J. H. B.

PRINCIPES DE DROIT INTERNATIONAL PRIVÉ. Par A. Pillet, Professeur à la Faculté de Droit de Paris. Paris: Pedone, 1903. pp. xii, 586.

During the past dozen years Professor Pillet has in his teaching and in numerous articles been working out the theory of Private International Law, or Conflict of Laws, which he now presents in book form. It is an especially important work in that it gives the matured thought of a Continental scholar, trained in the civil law and familiar with the writings of American and English jurists, on a subject of great importance, as to the basic principles of which there is much disagreement.

The book is one of theory, written by a man who believes that students who are not first good theorists will be poor practitioners. There has been no attempt to make it a manual for the practising lawyer by the collection of all the cases on every-day subjects; only those have been retained which were of use in developing the principles. Nor is it a book for the beginner. But all, whether theorists or practical men, who are anxious to learn the foundations of